New Steps Taken To Refute Reports Of German Agents

Aviation Field and Medical Corps Casualty Lists To Be Issued Weekly

102 Aviators Killed

This Is the Total to Date Since the Flying Schools Were

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune) WASHINGTON, May 5 .- To counterdamaging work of propagansuse of the Central Empires, the Comugurated a weekly or monthly pubestion of the number of death on er flying fields. The plan has also estended to the Medical Corps. Periodical reports will be forthcoming from surgeon General Gorgas's office on the number of wounded and sick Amerian soldiers arriving here from the

an soldiers arriving here from the front.

So many wholly false stories have been circulated by pro-Germans about cashs in flying fields and the number of American soldiers wounded at the front that the rublication of accurate squres by the government in these two cases was deemed advisable. The first list of flying field casualties, made sublic to-day, showed a total of 102 cashs in aviation schools and camps in this country and at Camp Borden, aronto, where American flying cadets in this country and a Camb Borden, foronto, where American flying cadets are training with the Canadian air corps, from the establishment of the cambs to April 24. The various flying fields and the deaths reported in each

fellow:
Carlstrom Field. Arcadia, Fla., 1;
Call Field. Wichita Falls, Tex., -5;
chandler Field. Essington, Penn., 1;
Ellington Feld. Houston. Tex., 17;
Gerstner Field. Lake Charles, La., 11;
Hazelhurst Field. Mineola, Long Isl.
and, 4; Kelly Field. San Antonio, Tex.,
14; Love Field. Dallas, Tex., 4; Park
Field. Millington, Tenn., 9; Post Field.
Port Sill, Oklahoma, 6; Rockwell Field.
Fort Sill, Oklahoma, 6; Rockwell Field.
San Diego, Cal., 4; Rich Field, Waco,
Tex., 1; Scott Field. Belleville, Ill., 1;
Sclfridge Field, Mount Clemens, Mich.;
Camp Borden, Toronto, Canadia, 3; Et Camp Borden, Toronto, Canada, S; Camp Taliaferro Feld, No. 1, Fort Worth, Tex., 15; Camp Taliaferro Field, No. 2, 2; Camp Taliaferro Field, No. 3, 1; Wilbur Wright Field, Fair-feld, Ohio, 1.

Connecticut Boy Killed in Action; Others Wounded

NEW HAVEN, May 5.— Word was restived to-night that Robert R. Remigton, of West Shepard Street, Hamfig, had been killed in action in France. His father, Peter Remington, received word last week that he had been wounded.

word last week that he had been wounded.

He was inneteen years old and was unmarried. He was formerly a munitions worker. Besides his parents he leaves six brothers and five sisters. He was a private of the Grays Company of the 102d Infantry.

A telegram to-night announced that Lewis A. Nye, of 237 English Street, New Haven, had been slightly wounded. He is son of George H. Nye, a business man. He is nineteen years old and unmarried. He was a member of the Blues, Company D, 102d Infantry, and served at the Mexican border.

A telegram to-night announced that John E. Lilley, of Welcott Street, Fair Haven, Conn., had been wounded. He is unmarried and his parents are dead. He is nineteen years old, and was formerly a munitions worker.

Pathetic Protest

Issued by Mercier

Lendon, April 15.—The protest by Cardinal Mercier against the requisition by the Germans of bells and ormans from Belgian churches for munitions forms a touching document, says the Exchange Telegraph Company.

"The taking away of our bells," says the Cardinal, "is sacrilege. The bell sunounced your confirmation, your first communion, your marriage, and it weeps over your dead. It associates its prayers with all great memories, happy or unhappy, of our country.

"We should betray our Church and our country if we are cowardly enough to witness without an act of public reprobation the taking away of this metal, which the enemy will convert intelligence of the same of the liberty of the Church same of the liberty says the Exchange Telegraph Company.

To Dodge U-Bost To Dodge U-Bo

er's Only German for Tank

Casualties Among Our Fighting Men Abroad

WASHINGTON, May 5.- The casualty ! s follows:

Killed in action, 10; died of wounds, died of accident, 2; died of disease, died of other causes, 2; missing in 10; wounded severely, 26;

Six officers were named, including Colonel Richard H. Griffiths, of the Colonel Richard H. Griffiths, of the National Army, who was killed by a shell as he emerged from a dugout on the front in Picardy several days ago. Major Hiram E. Ross, Danville, Ill., was wounded severely, and Lieutenants Frederick C. Abbott, St. Louis; Frederick L. Gregory, Caribou, Me.; James C. McCov, Pierre, S. D., and John E. Smith, Fond du Lac, Wis., were wounded slightly.

The list follows:

(All names not otherwise marked are those of privates.)

are those of privates.) Killed in Action

GRIFFITHS, Richard H., colonel, London,

AHNER, Frank, sergeant, Stamford, Conn. GRANFIELD, Paul R., corporal, Burling-M'MUNN, Cleatus H., corporal, Senath,

BORUS, Gek, Middletown, Conn. BOWEN, Carlton, Montgomery, Ohio. DARCY, John P., New Haven. KLINGEBIEL, William J., New Haven. LILLEY, John E., New Haven. PFLASTERER, Oscar, St. Louis. Died of Wounds ROUND, Walter J., Troy, N. Y.

Died of Disease WILLCOX, Louis Earl, Oxford, N. Y. Died of Accident GIRSON, Anthony W., R. F. D. 4, Lawn, Okla. SMITH, Harry O., Bethlehem, Penn.

Died of Other Causes REMINGTON, Robert B., Hamden, Conn TOWNLEY, John H., Grass Lake, Mich. Missing in Action

COLLIGAN, William, 333 Forty-third treet, Brooklyn. CROSBIE, Alexander, Kalgoorlie, West

ustralia.

DANIELS, Flippo, Lynn, Mass.

HALL, Albert L., Worcester, Mass.

JOHNSON, Richard W., Daniel, Penn.

KRIWACKY, Frank, 586 Main Street, aterson, N. J.
LA FOUNTAINE, Alfred E., Athol, Mass.
LIBERTY, Joseph R., Uxbridge, Mass.
MEEHAN, Patrick F., Springfield, Mass.
PATZOLDT, Louis E., Pine City, Minn.

Wounded Severely

MOORE, Percival Q., corporal, New Ha-SCOTT, George J., corporal, Bristol, Conn. SULLIVAN, Edward J., corporal, New EGAN, Cook Ray, corporal, Fond du Lac,

BALTHAZOR, Waldo, Fond du Lac, Wis BOOTHE, Willis, Hanson, Okla. CRAMP, Tony, Berlin, Wis.

DELIO, John, Sambease, Cantagano, Italy, DE VELICE, Arthur J., West Bend, Wis. EASTMAN, Charles F., Fond du Lac, Wis. GILLETTE, William J., Firesteel, S. D. HARRIS, Lisle B., Fond du Lac, Wis. MALINOWSKI, Frank, Fond du Lac, Wis. MILLER, Meredith C., Worthington, Ind. COLE, Clifford H., Idaville, Ind. RETTERATH, Michael W., Fond du Lac, Vis.

is.
SENREAL, Louis, Fond du Lac, Wis.
SIASCO, William, Thorp, Clark County Wis, WILSON, Lawrence P., Fond du Lac

Wounded Slightly GREGORY, Frederick L., lieutenant, Cari-

BATAM, Konon, Hartford, Conn.
BLINCO, Charles W., Portland, Ore.
BRAGG, Julian K., Somerset, Wis.
CHELLIS, Carl S., Plattsburg, N. Y.
CIPRIANO, Guiseppe, Waterbury, Conn.
COLLINS, Roy J., Petersburg, Ill.
DANIELAK, Stanley, New Haven, Conn.
DOOLING, William F., Saugatuck, Conn.
EDWIN, Ralph V., Fond du Lac, Wis.
ENOS, Anthony L., Providence.
FAT, Edward M., Wakefield, Mass.
FURMAN, John W., Princeton, Wis.
GERRED, George D., Fond du Lac, Wis.
GILLETTE, Raymond J., Minot, N. D.
GOLOBINSKI, Frank, Princeton, Wis.
GREEN, Dewey S., Unionville, Conn.
GUTBROD, Emil, Peru, Ind.
HURLEY, George H., Waterville, Me.
JULIUS, Charles, Fond du Lac, Wis.
KASSER, Edmond H., Chicago.
KENO, Dwey, Campbellsport, Wis.
KINNEY, Raymond A., Fond du Lac, Wis.
KINNEY, Raymond A., Fond du Lac, Wis.
MCABE, George Arthur, Fond du Lac,
is.

MARTIN. Ray, Oak Centre, Wis.
MARTIN. Ray, Oak Centre, Wis.
MARTIN. Ray, Oak Centre, Wis.
MURPHY, Jeremiah D., Roxbury, Mass.
NELSON, Arthur S., Bristol, Conn.
NEWTON, Herman P., Branford, Conn.
NICASTRO, Anthony V., Norwalk, Conn.
NICASTRO, Anthony V., Fond du Lac, Wis.
JONES, Israel, Bull Run, Penn.
PERZANOSKI, Joseph, Stamford, Conn.
SAMPSON, Charles, Fond du Lac, Wis.
SCHULTZ, Peter, Fond du Lac, Wis.
SCHULTZ, Peter, Fond du Lac, Wis.
SMITH. Stephen P., Puvallup, Wash,
SMITH. Thomas J., Bridgeport, Conn.
SNITH, Thomas J., Bridgeport, Conn.
SPIRGULEWICZ, Victor, 711 Star Street,
rooklyn.

Brooklyn.
STRAHAN. Edward S., Hartford, Conn.
STRAHAND, Harold. Fond du Lac, Wis
TODZIA, Joseph P., New Britain. Conn.
TRIOLO. John, Thompsonville, Conn.
WISNER, William, Marinette, Wis.
WOOD, Franklin P., Fond du Lac, Wis.
YOUNG, John F., Rockville, Conn.
ZACHER, Johannes, Quincy, Wash.
ZELECHOSKI, Thomas F., New Haven.

Summary of Casualties to Date Killed by accident 215 Died of other causes 62

To Dodge U-Boats On Trip From Rio

Captured 49 Missing 67

Totals5,133

Ex-Czar Removed To New Home to Prevent Escape

Lights; Reports Sight-

Berlin Limits Demands scoured the horizon, manœuvred the the prisoners.

THE HAGUE, May 5.—Jonkheer Loudon, Dutch Minister of Foreign The liner, from Rio de Janeiro and Barbados, with 390 passengers, is the first ship in the South Atlantic to utilize the amount of sand and greed to limit the sand greed to

Daughter He Is Taken to Mountain Retreat

strainst the heroes who are sacrificing in the name of the liberty of the Course, in the name of the sanctity of tatholic worship, in the name of international law, we condemn and reprove the seizure of the bells and organs of earthurches. We forbid our clergy and faithful of our diocese to help in removing them; we refuse to accept the pice of the sacred objects which are international from us by force.

"Strengthened by an unconquerable cope, we await the hour of our God."

An ATLANTIC PORT, May 5.—A strange vessel, sailing south over the course of the missing United States navy collier Cyclops, was seen zig-zagging, as if under submarine attack, at a point east of Hayti by the passengers of a British liner reaching this port to-day.

Aroused by reports of raiders and U-boats in those waters, the liner's captain followed the tactics of the mystarius craft, and for almost two hours, and monarchists in the neighborhood to the division of the diagraphic form on the Asiatic side of the Ural Mountains), according to a Soviet announcement. The transfer was ordered because of the alleged efforts of peasants and monarchists in the neighborhood to the former international part of the missing United States and strained vessel, sailing south over the strange vessel, sailing south over the stra

the second between Holland and the second that he second the second that the amount of sand and gravel that the amount of sand and gravel the amount of sand and gravel the amount of sand and gravel the second that the amount of sand and gravel the second that the second that the second that a commission of control that a commission of control that a commission of control the second that a commission of control that the continent.

It was 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the unknown soon caused arush of passengers to the rail, and they joined the officers in following the constitute to util about frea

were the little boats have been in the North Sea. Five Dutch the narrowing experience, and their boat had been attacked as German airmen, who for two rained machine gun bullets or macrined ship.

The name of the vessel could not be raid as a submarine raising a sail to masquerade as a ship. The gun crew took to the boats and sixty miles before being picked a small British vessel. Their as later brought into harbor by his destroyer, and bore numerous of the empty.

Sonly German for Tank is one asked me recently what the front for the "Temps" as one asked me recently what the front for the "Temps" as one asked me recently what the front for the "Temps" prevaitions during part of its owned the found since, however, shows German for tank is "Sturm-silvagen." It means an armed the province of tank is "Sturm-silvagen." It means an armed the province of tank is "Sturm-silvagen." It means an armed the province of tank is "Sturm-silvagen." It means an armed the province of tank is "Sturm-silvagen." It means an armed the province of tank is "Sturm-silvagen." It means an armed the province of the confeas ignorance. A star of tank is "Sturm-silvagen." It means an armed the province of the confeas ignorance. A star of the province of the confeas ignorance. A star of the province of the unknown soon caused a rush of passengers to the rail, fact, on May 2 they were revived in the fact, on May 2 they were revived in the fact, on May 2 they were revived in the fact, on May 2 they were revived in the fact, on May 2 they were revived in the fact, on May 2 they were revived in the fact, on May 2 they were revived in the fact, on May 2 they were revived in soon of tack. The large deal rush of passengers to the rail, fact, on May 2 they were revived in the fact, on May 2 they were revived in the fact, on May 2 they were revived in the fact, on May 2 they were revived in the fact, on May 2 they were revived in the fact, on May 2 they were revived in the fact, on May 2 they will fact, on May 2 they were revived in the fact, on May 2 t

Renews Loyalty Pledge in Paris

Oppose Peace Until Germany Is Whipped

Visitors Meet Joffre

Press Praises Views of Delegates on Their Arrival in Capital

work.

In the says:

Western battlefield. Will the struggle are directed toward the says:

Western battlefield. Will the struggle are directed toward the says:

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Western battlefield. Will the struggle are directed toward the says:

Western battlefield. Will the struggle are directed toward the structure of December 11, 1917, about a st

government," concluded Mr. Frey. Recention at Labor Bureau

health of President Wilson had been drunk the mission left for the ban-

While the labor members of the American mission were visiting th Labor Bureau the remainder of th party inspected several factories in lunched with M. Coliiard, Minister o

After the banquet given by the Labor Federation several speeches were made. James Wilson declared that American 217 Socialists refused to consider treating 261 armies are on French territory. He ex pressed a desire to see secret diplo macy suppressed and militarism abol-

M. Longuet, Socialist Deputy and leader of the minority Socialists in the House of Deputies, expressed his satisfaction in meeting American Socialists. Referring to the question of meeting the German Socialists, he said: "We agree regarding the objects of the war Our only misunderstanding is on the question of the tactics necessary to posed to create to district to district in Possible to create a population of that region. It is proquestion of the tactics necessary to posed to create to districts in Possible to create a several newspapers are skeptical regarding the question whether in the interval it will be possible to create a basis giving better prospect for further population of that region. It is proquestion of the tactics necessary to 3,027 leader of the minority Socialists in the tung," of Berlin, says:

Our only misunderstanding is on the question of the tactics necessary to reach those objects."

Pierre Renaudel said a similar difference of opinion had existed between the French and English Socialists, but that it had disappeared. He remarked that he found the misunderstanding in the ideas of Socialists of the two republics purely superficial, and added that the "efforts of all are being exerted for a lasting peace, a people's peace and the right of liberty."

The American delegation spent yesterday visiting various interesting spots about Paris. At the church, British Vessel Darkened With Former Empress and "efforts of all are being exerted for a

Aroused by reports of raiders and U-boats in those waters, the liner's captain followed the tactics of the mysterious craft, and for almost two hours, while naval gunners at their posts scoured the horizon, manœuvred the ship under constant changes of speed and direction.

The liner, from Rio de Janeiro and Barbades, with 390 passengers, is the first ship in the Seuth Atlantic to utilize the tricks used in the "barred zone" about Great Britain and the Continent.

The encounter with the unidentified vessel served to strengthen reports brought by the passengers from South America that the Cyclops had failen victim to a German raider and that the

ments.

"Heure," Socialist of the Sembat group, and "Verité," of the Labor party, adopt a cooler attitude, granting but scant space to the doings of the nothing more significant of the depth of delegates.

U. S. Labor Mission U-Boats Sole Teuton Hope, Declares Captain Persius

Reiterates Workers Here But Enemy Naval Critic Warns Definite Victory Over England and United States Is Unlikely-Urges Peace by Agreement

Must Rely on U-Boats

"Even if we were to assume that all fighting on the continent could cease, it does not seem advisable to regard as possible-the transportation of German soldiers to the British Isles with the English fleet dominating the seas in its present strength. Our only means, therefore, for defeating the English and Americans, as formerly, remains the submarine. Their object is to cut the English vein of life by destroying commercial navigation. Therefore, first of all, we must take into consideration the fact that peace cannot be in sight until the seas will have been fall we must take into consideration the fact that peace cannot be in sight until the seas will have been fall we must take into consideration the fact that under the present pressure there is to be expected a continually stronger activity in the enemy as well as neutral shipyards.

Urges Peace of Agreement

the submarine. Their object is to cut the English vein of life by destroying commercial navigation. Therefore, first of all, we must take into consideration the fact that peace cannot be in sight until the seas will have been almost impossible for English and American use. How much time would the submarines need in order to bring about the result desired by us?

"According to the figures of the German Admiralty, from the beginning of the German unrestricted submarine campaign to March, 1918, 10,270,000 tons were torpedoed. From the beginning of the war to January, 1918, 12,100,000 tons. Geddes maintains that these figures are too high by 58 per cent. It is possible that the First Lord of the English Admiralty gave his figures in net tonnage, while the German Admiralty Staff speaks of gross tonnage. (Gross tonnage is to net tonnage as 100 to 60; 4,000 gross tons is equal to 2,400 net tons.) But, anyhow, it is not worth speaking of these slight differences.

"Boubtless the rext few months will be a critical period for England to the conclusion of peace is not at all justified.

"The further resistance of the English and Americans would be principally a question of nerve. There is no use in underestimating our Anglo-Saxon erponents. They have many an instrument at their disposal to remedy their lack of tonnage. Let us think, for example, of the Salonica enterprise, which required many ships. Let us beware, then, from foreseeing a period in the mar future when the Britons and Americans will conclude peace because of the mar marine." ons were torpedoed. From the beconning of the war to January, 1918.
2.100,000 tons. Geddes maintains that hese figures are too high by 58 per tent. It is possible that the First Lord of the English Admiralty gave his figures in net tonnage, while the German Admiralty Staff speaks of gross onnage. (Gross tonnage is to net tonlage as 100 to 60; 4,000 gross tons is equal to 2,400 net tons.) But, anyhow, it is not worth speaking of these slight lifferences.

"Before we go on with our consider-"

The New York Tribune
Foreign Press Bureau

Can the present German Western
effensive bring the war to an end? If
not, can Germany defeat England on
the sea? How long would it take the
German submarines to sink all available Allied tonnage? These questions
are asked and answered by Captain
Persius, one of the foremost German
naval critics, in a recent article in the
"Berliner Tageblatt." He says:

ation of the 'approximate tonnage' at
the disposal of our enemies, we must
speak of world tonnage. Deputy Erzberger said in the Reichstag committee, 'I have shown and emphasized that
we should accept the figures of sinkings issued by the German Admiralty
on March 20, 1918, as a basis, it would
appear that to April 1, 1918, the total
of torpedoed tonnage amounts to 16,430,000 tons. According to official figures of December 11, 1917, about a
fourth of the total world tonnage had
been sunk up to that time, and the new

Three Members of Austrian Cabinet Quit Over Bohemia

Dozen Crises Disrupting Dual Monarchy, British Correspondent Reports

LONDON, May 5.—According to Amsterdam advices the "Vossische Zei-

The American delegation spent yesterday visiting various interesting spots about Paris. At the church, which was struck by a shell from the German supercannon on Good Priday, Professor Arthur O. Lovejoy, of Johns Hopkins University and a member of the mission, made an address expressing sympathy of the entire American mation with the victims of German brutality.

Papers Praise Delegates

The newspapers this morning comment favorably upon the decision of members of the mission to refrain from speaking to or meeting German workingmen, whether Socialist or not, until the German armies have been expelled from France. All newspapers devote much space to the delegation, many of them printing interviews with the various members.

Gustave Hervé, editor of "La Viciore," in a long editorial, advises the socialists and laboring men of France ob eguided by the example of the imericans. "Humanité," Socialist, prints to full text of the speeches of James Tilson, chairman of the mission, and corge L. Barry, but makes no comst."

"Heure," Socialist of the Sembat out, and "Verité," of the Laboratory of the Professor and the victims of the Austrian frontier populations of the Gran and course of the German armie shave been expelled from France. All newspapers flying premier von Seydler with insolence when the Sakvie sections of the Austria of the mission, and corge L. Barry, but makes no coments.

"Heure," Socialist of the Sembat out, chairman of the mission, and corge L. Barry, but makes no coments.

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"Heure," Socialist of the Sembat out, chairman of the mission, and corge L. Barry, but makes no coments.

"Heure," Socialist of the Sembat out, and "Verité," of the Sem

How a Boy Scout Died

LONDON, May 5 .- Lieutenant General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, addressing a central meeting of Boy Scouts at Guildhall today, told of work done by French Boy Scouts in the neighborhood of the fighting line. A heroic deed by one French Boy Scout was described in a letter found on the body of a dead German. General Baden-Powell read the letter, which follows: "A traitor has just been shot-a little French lad belonging to

one of those gymnastic societies which wear the tricolor button. The poor little fellow, in his infatuation, wanted to be a hero. A German column was passing along a wooded defile, and the boy was caught and asked whether the French were about. He refused to give information. Fifty yards further on fire was opened from the cover of the wood. The prisoner was asked in French if he had known that the enemy was in the forest, and he did not deny it. He went with firm step to a telegraph post and stood up against it, with a green vineyard behind him, and received the volley of the firing party with a proud smile on his face. Infatuated boy! It was a pity to see such wasted courage.'

the fact that the Austrian government felt compelled to yield completely on this point. To many politicians this yielding of the food administration in Bohemia and Tyrol must seem a distinct step toward the breaking up of the Austrian Empire.

Some terrible pictures of the food situation in Bohemia have reached the outside world through the correspondent of the Vienna "Arbeiter Zeitung," Socialist, who accompanied the Emperor into these districts. He wrote:

"Everywhere the Emperor was met by deputations, who described to him the dreadful scarcity of food and starvation suffered by the populace.

"At Schluckenau a deputation stated that 50 per cent of the population was underfed and a large proportion of the people were unfit for work. There is a great deal of hunger, typhus and tuberculosis."

A telegram via Amsterdam says that

senting the Esthonian National Council, or Diet, recently laid before the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Balfour, a memorandum dealing with the political situation in Esthonia, and asked for a favorable reception of the statement of their national aims and aspirations. They have received a communication from Mr. Balfour to the following effect:

"The British government greet with sympathy the aspirations of the Esthonian people, and are glad to reaffirm their readiness to grant provisional recognition to the Esthonian National Council as a de facto independent body until the peace conference, when the future status of Esthonia ought to be settled as far as possible in accordance

settled as far as possible in accordar with the wishes of the population."

Finnish White Guard Seeks Kronstadt Fort

(By The Associated Press)

MOSCOW, Friday, April 26.-The Finnish White Guard has demanded the surrender of a fort on the Finnish coast ceded to Russia by the Finnish Bolshevik government, constituting part of the Kronstadt defences. The Kronstadt Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies have refused to comply with this demand and are organizing resistance, cooperating with General Shwartz. the Petrograd commandant. The Russians

A Compliment

A man recently complimented his friend for having patronized his tailor-one well known for a very high standard of tailoring, but equally as well known for the high prices that go with his product.

The compliment was well received, for when a man is so able in making his clothing selections that he has all the individuality of the man patronizing América's most expensive tailor, but pays only about half the price to get it-he should be compli-

> The suit in question was selected at Saks. If you want the best America offers in fine clothes for men, see our selections at \$35 to \$53

Saks Clothes are Saks Made Human hands have produced none better

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

are disarming all Finnish Red Guards crossing the line.

Transcaucasus has proclaimed its independence, a Conservative government being formed, headed by M. Chkhem-

Young Finns' Party Split On Form of Government

STOCKHOLM, May 5.- The political republic or a monarchy, the Helsingfors correspondent of the "Aftonbladet" reports. Four of the Cabinet ministers now in Helsingfors and twenty-three prominent members of the Young Finish group, it appears, have published an article in the "Helsingin Sanomat," which is the only bourgeois newspaper favoring a republic, in which they advocate a monarchy. Concrete Ship Speedy

Declared Successful

here to-day, averaging more eleven knots an hour in her four tr.ps over the official trial course.

The Faith's engines were installe in forty-four days, it being a local record. The success of the test will result in the construction of three more concrete boats, each larger than the Faith, to be built at Redwood City, near here, by the same company

What do you do when you make a Will?

The following steps must be taken:

- 1. You first decide who is to receive
- 2. You put your wishes into correct legal form;

3. You name a competent Executor who

is certain to carry out the provisions of your will with business-like fidelity.

We recommend that you take the matter up with your family lawyer. He, better than you possibly could, will interpret your wishes. He understands the necessary legal phraseology, for after all, your Will is a legal document. Eventually your Will must be carried out

in accordance with the law. Your Executor's fees are limited and are fixed by law.

Formerly either relatives or friends were named as Executors. As individuals they were, of course, usually conscientious, but they often lacked sound business judgment. Unwise investments were often made-unnecessary expenses incurred. Estates shrank in value. Hardships to the heirs resulted.

The naming of the Columbia Trust Company as your Executor insures both business fidelity and business judgment. Its reputation for painstaking, prompt and economical settlement of estates is the result of long experience in executorships.

If you are interested in further information about executorships, please ask for Mr. Warren, Vice-President, at our 60 Broadway office.



Member of Federal Reserve System